

Defend 18 Sacramento
Syndicalism Prisoners;
Rush Funds, Protests!

WESTERN WORKER

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
(SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

For Workers', Farmers'
Government—Join
the Communist Party!

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L. A. TRAINMEN SET SATURDAY FOR STRIKE Guadalupe Valley Lettuce Strike Spreads Despite Terror

Shed Workers Join Walkout In Fight On Pay Cut

Mexican, White and Filipino Workers Solid,
C. & A. W. I. U. Members Among
Most Militant

GUADALUPE, Cal., Nov. 22.—
"Keep the ranks solid!"
"Spread the strike throughout
Guadalupe Valley!"

Voicing this determination,
striking lettuce workers of Santa
Maria, Lompoc and Guadalupe
met at a big mass meeting last
night in Lompoc Auditorium and
voted to hold fast until the ranch-
ers agreed to their demands.

The strike, called last week
under the leadership of the Fili-
pino Workers' Union, and involv-
ing the Mexican, white and Fili-
pino field workers, was in an-
swer to the attempt of the bosses
to cut wages from 30¢ an hour
to 25¢, as well as against un-
bearable conditions in the fields.
The rank and file of the Vegetable
Packers' Association forced ac-
tion in solidarity, knowing that a
cut would follow for them in the
sheds if the cut were put over
on the field workers.

* CAWIU Members Active

The militancy with which the
strike is being waged is due to a
large degree to the fact that many
of the strikers are active mem-
bers of the Cannery and Agricul-
tural Workers' Industrial Union,
or have in the past participated
in strikes led by it.

The strike began at Guadalupe
when Filipino workers picketed
some of the Japanese ranches in
Santa Maria Valley. The U.P.A.
urged by the rank and file took
immediate action and joined the
strike. By Saturday nearly all the
lettuce workers in Guadalupe and
Santa Maria were out. Sunday
the American Packers' Associa-
tion joined. When an attempt
was made to use scabs, the pick-
et line overtook lettuce trucks de-
spite police convoy that had been
mobilized. State highway and
special deputies were brought in
to try and break the strike.

On Nov. 20 Lompoc joined the
strike. Two hundred men went
on the picket lines. However, the
police convoy bristling with ma-
chine guns and rifles were able
to take the few trucks through
with scab-picked lettuce.

Today the strike is solid; the
fields and packing houses are as
silent as night.

* To Fight It Out

Tomorrow the representatives
of the strikers will meet with the
arbitration committee being
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)

FARMERS STATE CONVENTION NOV. 24-25

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 22.—
"Our wives and children have the
first mortgage!"

This is the slogan of the mili-
tant farmers organized in the
United Farmers' League, echoing
their grim determination to fight
for their homes against fore-
closures, to fight for greater re-
lief, fight back the further at-
tacks on their standards of liv-
ing and to wrest loose from the
clutches of the power companies in
California.

Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 24
and 25, they meet in the First
Annual State Convention of the
U. F. L. at Comrades Hall, 1819
Tenth St., Berkeley, to work out
a program of action that will
rally the dirt farmers of Califor-
nia into the struggle. Delegates
representing several U. F. L.
locals and other farmers' groups
of many hundred farmers will
participate in the two-day con-
vention.

Foremost in the struggles of
the farmers are four demands:
no mortgage foreclosures, cheap-
er irrigation and power rates,
lower taxes and passage of the
Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill
HR 9967. The struggles already
led by the U. F. L. including the
Chowchilla power strike of 1933,
which stopped power shut-offs
and gained numerous concessions
from the power trust, and the
stopping of evictions have built
the confidence of the farmers in
this militant organization.

After the first day's session, a
mass meeting will be held at
which Leo Gallagher, famous In-
ternational Labor Defense attor-
ney defending the 18 Criminal
Syndicalism prisoners, will speak
on "The Sacramento Trial and
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

Herndon Tours For Scottsboro Boys



Angelo Herndon, in San Francisco on his national tour for defense of Scottsboro boys, is met by representatives of the International Labor Defense. Left to right: Chas. Gordon, I. L. D. organizer; Herndon, Elaine Black, and a member of League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

HOPKINS DROPS MINIMUM WAGE ON WORK RELIEF

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—
The action taken yesterday by
Federal Relief Administrator
Hopkins in abandoning the 30¢
an hour minimum wage on all
work relief projects was this
morning characterized by the
Public Works and Unemployed
Union of this city as the first
step in a drive to slash wages on
SERA jobs throughout the state.

The dropping of the minimum
wage rate was at the insistence
of industrialists who saw it as an
obstacle to their own wage cut-
ting program. They complained
to the new deal administration
that low though the relief pay
was, it must come down to the
starvation level at which their
own workers were being paid. In
accordance with the whole policy
of the Roosevelt government, the
relief administration gave the em-
ployers quick relief, at the ex-
pense of the workers.

Although, according to the
SERA administration here, the
unemployed workers in California
are not immediately affected,
since the rates of pay fixed in
most counties by wage boards
are above 30¢ an hour, there al-
ready have been received a num-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

RUSH PROTESTS ON C. S. CASES

SACRAMENTO, Calif.,
Nov. 22.—The worst frame-up
of workers in the whole foul
series of frame-ups following the
raids during the reign of ter-
ror will begin here Monday
in Judge Lemon's court. Eighteen
workers, including Albert Hougar-
dy, Communist Party organizer; Pat Cham-
bers and Caroline Decker, or-
ganizer and secretary of the
Cannery and Agricultural
Workers' Industrial Union; Martin Wilson, organizer of
the International Labor De-
fense, and fourteen other mil-
itant workers will each face
six framed-up charges of
Criminal Syndicalism. Con-
viction on each count would
mean a total of 84 years' im-
prisonment for each defend-
ant.

They face these frame-ups
for no other reason than
their activities in helping or-
ganize the workers to better
their conditions. Their fight
is our fight. Only the great-
est mass pressure, instantly
mobilized, can force their
freedom.

Rush protests against this
vicious attempt at railroad-
ing to Gov. Merriam, State Cap-
itol; District Attorney McAl-
lister, and to Judge Dal Lem-
on at the County Court
House, Sacramento.

DO IT RIGHT NOW!

NEWSPAPER GUILD FIGHTS FIRING OF 3 OAKLAND MEMBERS

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 23.—
Representatives of the News-
papermen's Guild are meeting with
Nolan, publisher of the Oakland
Tribune today, demanding rein-
statement of three members of
the Guild who have been fired.

These three were discharged
almost immediately after the
ruling of the Regional Labor Board
in the Burgess case, wherein the
Board upheld the action of
Hearst's Examiner in firing Bur-
gess, clearly for membership in
the Guild. At the time of the
formation of this newspapermen's
union, Hearst launched into a
tirade against the union claiming
that good newspapermen should
be like fire-horses—on call at all
times—and presumably, in view
of all the pay cuts he has put
over in the past two years, live
on hay as well.

The publishers are intending to
break the Guild and, according to
information received from reliable
sources, will concentrate on San
Francisco and Newark, N. J., as
the two first links to break in
the nationwide chain of locals.

The firing of three writers by
the Oakland Tribune is seen as a
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

HERNDON RALLY IN S.F. MONDAY; VISITS MOONEY

BIG MASS MEETING AT
MISSION TURNER HALL;
OTHER CITIES FOLLOW

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—
Angelo Herndon, young Negro
working class leader, who is be-
ginning his Northern California
tour by a meeting in Berkeley
tonight, was greeted at the sta-
tion upon his arrival in San
Francisco last Tuesday by a de-
legation of 25 representatives of
local workers' groups carrying
banners calling for the freedom
of Herndon and the Scottsboro
boys.

Workers have turned out in
thousands in every city to greet
the heroic young leader who sym-
bolizes the solidarity between
Negro and white workers. On
Monday night he will address a
mass meeting in San Francisco
at Mission Turner Hall, 3541 18th
street.

Herndon was recently released
after confinement in the notori-
ous torture prison of Atlanta,
Georgia, after bail of \$15,000 cash
had been posted by the Inter-
national Labor Defense. This
sum was contributed by workers
in small amounts throughout the
whole country. Herndon is in-
dicted on a frame-up charge by
the white bosses of the South for
organizing Negro and white work-
ers in the struggle for relief. He
faces imprisonment on the Geo-
rgia chain gangs unless mass pro-
test of the working class can
force his complete freedom.

He is now touring the country
rallying support to the defense
of the nine Scottsboro boys.

Yesterday he visited Tom
Mooney in San Quentin peniten-
tiary. Herndon has long been
active in the task of welding
Negro and white solidarity in the
common struggle for the release
of Mooney and all other working
class prisoners.

Among those who greeted him
at the station were Elaine Black,
secretary of the I.L.D., Chris
Gordon, I.L.D. organizer, Law-
rence Ross of the Communist
Party, and many others.

Following his meeting in Berke-
ley, Herndon will speak Friday
in Stockton, Saturday in Sacra-
mento at the Plaza Theater, 914
9th street, Sunday in Oakland at
the M. E. Church, 823 15th street
and Monday in San Francisco.
Other cities follow:

Wed., Nov. 28—Santa Barbara.
Thurs., Nov. 29—San Diego.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

P. E. Men Force Union Officials To Quit Stalling

Company May Ask Roosevelt to Intervene;
Signalmen Ask Vote; Streetcar
Union Still Negotiating

Perry Convicted In Sacramento By Hand-Picked Jury

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 19.—
Pettis Perry, Negro worker and
recent Communist candidate for
lieutenant governor, who receiv-
ed close to 10,000 votes, was con-
victed today of "speaking without
a permit" at an election meeting
held here Oct. 27. Perry, who
was given 30 days in jail or a
fine of \$100, is out on \$100 ap-
peal bond.

The composition of the jury
can be seen that among the pros-
pective jurors empaneled were
two officials of the Bank of Am-
erica and the manager of Mont-
gomery Ward.

Leo Gallagher, attorney for
Perry, was not allowed to ask
prospective jurors whether or not
they were members of any vigil-
ante gangs.

Ed Kinz and Thomas Massey,
two workers arrested with Perry
on the same charge, will be tried
Nov. 26 and 28, respectively.

El Cerrito Polls Big C. P. Vote

EL CERRITO, Cal., Nov.
22.—Communist candidates
received 12% of the total
vote cast in this town. The
fact was kept out of the lo-
cal papers. Violet Orr, Com-
munist candidate for assen-
sibly, polled 33 out of 92
votes cast in Precinct 5,
which is 36% of the vote
cast.

In eight out of 10 pre-
cincts checked, Violet Orr
received 161 votes, Anita
Whitney 145 and Pete Gar-
cia 114. Violet Orr received
a higher percentage of
votes here than in any
other town in Contra Costa
County.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—
Giving way to pressure from the
rank and file members of the
Brotherhood of Railway Train-
men and unorganized workers,
union officials late today broke
the four day deadlock in negoti-
ations with the Pacific Electric
Company, and set 2 o'clock Sat-
urday morning as the time for
the strike to begin.

Balloting taken yesterday re-
sulted in a vote of 1632 to 62 in
favor of strike. One hundred and
sixty-one non-union workers were
among those who voted for strike
action.

Company officials have hinted
at the possibility of wiring Presi-
dent Roosevelt, asking him to
intervene to keep the workers
from coming out.

* Workers Warned

Militant rank and file members
of the union, however, are deter-
mined to resist any such move,
having learned a lesson from the
history of the longshore strike on
the west coast last spring. Last
March, they point out, the ship-
owners succeeded in stalling off
the longshore strike by invoking
Roosevelt's intervention, and as
a result nothing was done to
better the workers' conditions for
two months. It was not until the
longshoremen actually struck and
put up a militant struggle that
they were able to win important
concessions.

A late development is the de-
cision of the Railway Signalmen
of the P. E. to call for a strike
vote. This is expected to be held
within a day or two.

* National Guard Ready

According to authentic reports,
the 160th division of the Cali-
fornia national guard has been
ordered to stand by for 24 hours
in case their services are required
to break the strike of the railway
workers. This is the same com-
pany which was rushed up to
the waterfront in San Francisco
to help break the general strike.

Strike of the 3000 union em-
ployees of the Los Angeles Rail-
way company has been tempo-
rarily averted, following the latest
move by the Los Angeles Rail-
way company, which has pro-
posed that the State Railroad Com-
mission appoint a fact-finding
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

Unity of Black and White Growing, Says Herndon

I.L.D. INTENSIFIES NATION WIDE DRIVE TO FREE MOONEY

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A na-
tion wide intensification of the
fight to win complete freedom
for Tom Mooney is being launch-
ed, the International Labor De-
fense announced here today on
the heels of the "plea" just is-
sued by Raymond Mokey, Brain
Truster No. 1, that Governor
Merriam grant an immediate par-
don to the famous labor prisoner.
The Mooney case will be linked
with the Scottsboro case in the
campaign, being undertaken by
the I. L. D., which is taking the
case of two of the framed Negro
boys, Heywood Patterson and
Clarence Norris, to the U. S. Su-
preme Court.

A telegram has been sent to
Tom Mooney in San Quentin by
Anna Damon, acting national se-
cretary of the I. L. D., which char-
acterizes the action of the U. S.
Supreme Court, in issuing the
order to show cause, as a "great
partial victory for the whole
cause of labor," and pledges the
mobilization of the whole organi-
zation to push the fight for com-
plete freedom.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8.)

Class War Prisoner Tells of Fight In South

Out on appeal bond of \$15,000,
raised largely through nickels and
dimes poured in by thousands
by workers and poor farmers
throughout the country, the
bloody hands of the Southern
ruling class still reach out for
Angelo Herndon.

But there was no hint of in-
timidation in his voice as he re-
called the twenty-six hellish
months spent in Fulton Tower
at Atlanta, Georgia. Rather there
was felt in his every word an-
guish a determination to carry
on the struggle until such an
iron unity of white and Negro
workers is welded as to make
imperialism and lynchism a thing
of the past—together with the
unbearable exploitation of all
workers and poor farmers.

On his arrival in San Francisco,
the following interview was given
to the Western Worker by this
youthful Negro working class
leader, who is touring the country
under the auspices of the In-
ternational Labor Defense, rallying
mass support to the defense of
the Scottsboro boys:

"Comrade Herndon, what was
the actual charge under which

you were found guilty and im-
prisoned?"

"Attempt to incite insurrection."

"Did you?"

* "Judge For Yourself."

"Well, judge for yourself. Back
in June, 1932, the welfare officials
of Fulton County said they had
exhausted all funds, and were go-
ing to cut 20,000 Negro and white
families off relief, leaving them
to starve. We organized 1,000
Negro and white workers in a
protest demonstration, and
marched them down to the relief
office, demanding bread. When
we got there, the officials played
their usual trick of 'divide and
rule,' and admitted only the white
workers inside. The only thing
these workers were told was to
go back to the farms. But the
next day the Fulton County offi-
cials managed to find \$6,000 for
relief funds and no families were
cut off.

"The white ruling class was
infuriated by this display of work-
ing class unity between Negro
and white workers, and they de-
termined to crush it. So a week
later, as I was coming out of the
post office where I had gone to
get some mail, I was arrested."

* Old Law Dug Up.

"For eleven days I was held
without any charge. During this
time they dug up an old law
passed in the time of chattel slav-

ery, which made anyone who at-
tempted to help slaves to escape
guilty of attempting to incite in-
surrection. The penalty was
death."

"Did they arrest anyone else
who was active in that relief de-
monstration?"

"No. But when I got to the
jail they threatened to electrocute
me if I didn't tell who some of
the active white workers were.
They showed me the death cham-
ber, strewn with coffins and
skulls, and said 'many niggers
have come in here, but none got
out; if you don't come across
with that information your skull
will be lying on the floor, too.'
Of course, I refused to deliver
my comrades into their bloody
hands."

"How soon after your arrest
were you tried?"

* Tried Year Later.

"I was in jail six months be-
fore the preliminary hearing took
place, and it wasn't until a year
after my arrest that the three-
day trial was rushed through."

"Wasn't it possible for you to
get out on bail before your trial?"

"They wouldn't set bail for me.
They said I was too dangerous
to be allowed out. They meant
too dangerous to the white mas-
ter class, of course, who know
that once the white and black
workers unite it means the end

of their right to exploit the work-
ers, throw them behind the bars
and lynch them."

"Surely they couldn't convict
you on the grounds of leading a
delegation to the welfare office.
What did they base their case
on?"

"Membership in the Communist
Party, and the possession of what
they called insurrectionary litera-
ture. As a matter of fact, the
judge excluded all defense testi-
mony from the trial."

"But the Communist Party is a
legal party and on the ballot in
many states. Did the court go
into the program of the Com-
munist Party during the trial?"

* No 'Expert' Testimony.

"No. When the defense tried
to introduce two economics pro-
fessors from Emory University
to give expert testimony on Com-
munism, the judge wouldn't allow
it. He said Communism has
nothing to do with economics.
The Reverend Solicitor Hudson,
the prosecutor, said he'd prove
me guilty whether he had any
evidence or not. Well, he did,
to the satisfaction of the fascist
courts of Georgia. The jury, of
course, was hand-picked and all
white."

"How were you treated in jail?"
"Pretty bad. In spite of the fact
that the jury recommended
clemency due, as they said, to
my youth, and the sentence was

from 5 to 20 years, I was placed
in the death cell and allowed no
visitors. Water and all sorts of
refuse came dribbling in. I was
pretty sick, but they would give
me no medical attention. I would
have died but for the fact that
protest wires began flooding in
from all over the country, and
they were forced to send a doc-
tor in finally. They also prac-
tically invited me to try to escape.
I could have walked out a num-
ber of times if I wanted to. But
that's just what they were hoping
I'd do, so they could shoot me
and have a good excuse for it."

* Bail Over-subscribed.

"What made them change their
minds and set bail finally?"
"Mass pressure of thousands of
demands from workers all over
the country. They set it at
\$15,000—so high they were sure
it would never be raised. But
twenty-three days after the In-
ternational Labor Defense broad-
cast an appeal, the amount was
oversubscribed by \$3,000, gotten
mostly through the hard-earned
coins of Negro and white work-
ers."

"That demonstration which led
to your arrest occurred about
two and a half years ago. Would
you say the movement for unity
between Negro and white work-
ers in the South is growing?"

"Tremendously. Especially since
the struggles of the sharecroppers

Bailed By I. L. D., Faces 20 Years On Chain Gang

in Realtown and Camp Hill, Ala-
bama. The Negro workers and
sharecroppers are beginning to
realize on a large scale that the
only effective weapon they have
is unity with white workers. And
they're using that weapon, too.
The prestige of the Communist
Party, of course, is also growing
tremendously."

* Faith In Mass Pressure.

"Your appeal is now in the
hands of the Supreme Court.
What do you think are the
chances for the reversal of the
guilty verdict?"

"I have no more faith in the
U. S. Supreme Court than in the
Georgia courts. They are both
part of the same system based
upon exploitation of workers and
suppression of working class
struggles. If a sufficient amount
of mass pressure is brought to
bear, I will be released. If not,
the dignitaries of the Supreme
Court will send me back to the
hellhole at Fulton Tower. The
verdict is in the hands of the
working class. I have confidence
they will free me."

DE JONGE CONVICTED ON G. S. CHARGE BY JURY IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21.—
Dirk DeJonge, well known Com-
munist, today was found guilty of
criminal syndicalism after a hand-
picked jury had been out 24 hours.
Workers are organizing a pro-
test demonstration in front of the
court house for Monday at 9
o'clock in the morning, when De
Jonge is scheduled to be sen-
tenced.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 13.—
When court opened this morning
for the trial of Dirk DeJonge,
one of the workers facing framed
Criminal Syndicalism charges, Ma-
jor Laurence A. Milner, witness
for the defense, was recalled by
the defense attorneys, to the wit-
ness stand.

"Mr. Milner," asked Irvin Good-
man, "are you the same Major
Milner who testified last Friday
afternoon?"

"Yes, sir!"
"May I ask you, Major Milner,
if you ever knew Mr. Doyle, coun-
sel for the State, before last
Friday?"

"I did not!"
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE IRON WORKERS LOCAL FIGHTS USE OF MILITIA

East of the Rockies

Clothing Mill Shut Down By Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22—Striking employees of Kayne Co., manufacturers of boys' wash clothing here, have forced the company to close down with 95 per cent of its winter orders unfilled. About 800 workers are striking for recognition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' and for reinstatement of workers fired for union activities.

Utilities Spend Millions Advertising

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22—The power firms of the United States are spending from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in a gigantic advertising and bribing campaign to defeat public projects which might curtail their competition and cut into their swollen profits, according to a report of the Federal Trade Commission to the Senate. The buying of advertising space is an indirect method of bribing the press to oppose any changes which would interfere with the utilities' monopolies.

Ithaca Relief Workers Strike Against Layoff

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22—More than 400 relief workers here went on a strike against the layoff of 250 workers and a 20 per cent slash in wages. The strikers are demanding the reinstatement of those laid off and a return to the previous scale of 50 cents an hour on a 24-hour week basis.

Seamen Gain Clothing From Relief Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22—Unemployed seamen here organized into the Waterfront Unemployment Council scored another victory yesterday in the issuance of winter clothing when a delegation of eighty seamen appeared at the bureau for transients and threatened to place a picket line around the relief headquarters. The director had previously said the would have to Harrisburg, the state capitol, but changed his mind when he saw the militancy of the men.

Protest Shooting of Negro

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22—A storm of protests has been received here by the authorities over the shooting of Joe Allen, 23-year-old Negro. He was shot in the hip by a police man without any provocation, according to six eyewitnesses. He has been charged with disturbing the peace in order to protect Patrolman Quinn, long infamous for his persecution of Negro workers.

NRA Fears Mass "Explosion"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20—A "violent explosion" faces the Roosevelt administration unless something is done about the impoverished conditions of the masses, according to the N.Y.A. National Planning Board. So the New Deal, while turning thumbs down on the Soviet system where the workers make their own plans, has ordered the NRA to perpetuate national planning, limited largely to "educational" and "co-ordinating" functions. "Educate" the workers to do without food and "co-ordinate" Big Business to intensify the drive upon mass living standards.

Steel Bosses Would Outlaw Strikes

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The attempt to outlaw strikes and destroy trade unions received the open support of the Iron Age, the principal magazine of the steel interests. The Iron Age advocates legislation similar to the Trade Disputes Act of 1927, passed by the reactionary Conservative government of Great Britain. The act bans sympathetic strikes and picketing, and requires unions to account to the government as to their receipts and disbursements.

FARMERS MEET

(Continued from Page 1.)

What It Means To the Farmers. The mass meeting, which will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday evening in Comrades Hall, is open to all and is unusual in that many of the 18-farmers facing the farmers are held before the court. The meeting is being held by the Farmers' Industrial Union, which led workers in fruit, vegetable and cotton strikes against the farmers. But in their strikes the small farmers, of whom the U. F. I. is composed, united with them helping the picket lines, supplying the strikers with food, etc.

Newspaper Guild

(Continued from Page 1.)

part of this campaign and the Guild has threatened to take immediate action against this discrimination against their members unless they are reinstated following the conference today. The anti-labor character of the Tribune is obvious in the way they have attacked all strikers, including the General Strike, as well as the fight of the unemployed for relief.

DeJONGE TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

At hearing this answer the fact that Doyle jumped to his feet shouting "Your honor, I object," and so on. Immediately the judge called both attorneys for the defense and for the State into his chambers for a discussion. Doyle was trying desperately to keep the major's new testimony out of the case, but failed. When the counsel and judge returned to the courtroom, the major was allowed to testify. He said that he had received a mysterious note delivered by a woman whom he had never seen before on Friday night at about 10:45. He followed the strange woman to an apartment three blocks from his home where he found Stanley "Slippery" Doyle immediately launched into a discussion of the major's wonderful military record. He informed the major that he (Doyle) had been shocked that the major would testify in behalf of a "bunch of rats." He offered to get the major a good job and also see that the major should have his pension returned to him, etc. Realizing that the fascist Doyle was attempting to buy the major off so that he would drop his defense of DeJonge and the other defendants, the major refused to have any dealings with him. As the major gave this testimony, Doyle sat in silent rage, his eyes screwed up into slits and his face and neck purple with rage and chagrin. Although Miller cut him short before he had a chance to offer a direct bribe, it was clear that Doyle had intended doing so. Despite this testimony, the motion for mistrial was denied.

Mass Meeting Held For DeJonge in Plaza Park

Before a crowd of about two hundred workers who stood with hunched shoulders in a drizzling rain today in the Plaza Park across the street from the County Court House where the trial is taking place, DeJonge explained what was going on in his trial and the significance of the Criminal Syndicalism cases to all workers.

Radicalization.

The radicalization that is occurring is tremendous—reflected in the milk strikes of the Middle West of a year ago, the movement to unite with the unemployed city workers in a common fight for relief, and more sharply the increasing vote for Communist candidates.

The figures in themselves are

2400 New War Planes Sought By War Dept. As Millions Starve

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18—An expanded air attack program which will include the building of 800 new planes for the fiscal year 1936 and future plans to give the U. S. army 2,400 new airplanes and bring the aircraft to a size second to none in the world, have been disclosed.

The War Department has asked for a budget of \$20,000,000 for mechanization and modernization of army equipment and \$11,000,000 for anti-aircraft material to equip fully air defense regiments in the United States, Hawaii, Panama and the Philippines.

Three airbases are planned for erection on the Pacific Coast. These are expected to be in addition to Hamilton Field, the army's \$5,000,000 airbase at Ignacio, Marin county. The latter is now ready and will be taken over by a complement of 512 men and officers and a first squadron of 30 planes on Dec. 4. Navy Secretary Swanson says the navy probably will send the dirigible Macon to Hawaii as part of the fleet maneuvers next summer in the Hawaii-Alaska-Puget Sound area. Swanson said the navy had asked for \$1,800,000 to continue improvements at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which is one of this country's biggest naval bases.

Swanson also disclosed that the navy is prepared to speed up its treaty-strength construction as much as 50 per cent, "should it become necessary."

Quickly but intensively, the administration is at work on establishing air bases at the Aleutian Islands and meanwhile the fleet already is on the Pacific Coast and will be in San Francisco on November 27.

And while preparations for new imperialism were going on daily in increased pace, 16,000,000 men and women in the richest imperialist nation in the world are tramping the streets in search of the job that no longer exists, denied unemployment insurance on the excuse of lack of money.

CUT S.E.R.A. PAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

ber of complaints from industrialists against the "high" rate of pay to S.E.R.A. workers. These employers urge that wages be cut to meet their own lower wage scales.

The same pressure is therefore already being brought to bear on a state-wide scale as caused the abandonment of the minimum wage rate by the federal administration. This will no doubt result in a concerted drive against S.E.R.A. workers in California in the near future.

Workers on S.E.R.A. jobs throughout the state are urged by the P.W.U. to organize on the job to resist this drive by strike action whenever the first attempt is made to cut wages.

Never before in history has the misery of the small farmers of the world been so great. This fact, barring the hungry skeleton behind the American illusion of "an acre and security," is borne out in China, France, Nazi Germany, Italy, Japan and throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

Present day America, just a generation away from fighting the Indians, so far as years go, but a whole era removed industrially and economically, finds on every hand, at every one of the recurring crises during the twentieth century, the panacea offered: "Get back to the land."

Stanley's variation of putting the unemployed back onto the land on gigantic poor farms, found much of its support in this illusion.

But the backbone of the agricultural industry are the dirt farmers, raised on the plow, knowing their life there, wanting to continue living there and wrestling a decent living for themselves and their families, who have reached a depression never before known. As markets diminish, crops are plowed under, taxes rise, power and freight rates increase in various parts of the country, and irrigation fails, jump sky-high as the water-level drops from the recent drought, millions more children, supposedly well-fed at the source of supply of all food, are in terribly increasing numbers actually undernourished. More and more the farmer looks at the gun he has to shoot rabbits with and bitterly grinds his teeth against the system that does this to him.

In Italy equally important as the struggles of the unemployed for bread, and the strikes in the factories against wage cuts, have been the fights of the peasants, constantly, from one end of Italy to the other, for moratoriums on foreclosure, for lower taxes.

But most heroic of recent events has been the war in Spain. It is impossible to realize the

Iron Workers Answer Red Scare With Law Barring Guardsmen

No Militiaman Can Hold Office; Union Members Hogtied By Reactionary Rules

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21—In Local 472 of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, only members who have been in continuous good standing since affiliating to the American Federation of Labor are eligible to hold any office.

This, of course, actually bars all unemployed members who can not pay their regular union dues from holding office and from pushing the fight for shorter hours and lower dues for the unemployed.

The membership protested vigorously to the international organizer, Lyons, who was present at the last meeting, and demanded more democracy in the union. Lyons, who does not worry on his salary of several thousand a year, told them that the constitution was a good one and that the membership had to abide by it. Then he had the nerve to tell how Local #378 is in the same situation, with only seventeen out of a membership of several hundred eligible for office and that they abided by the constitution.

The red-baiting tactics of Lyons didn't get over, either, for after speaking against radicalism and exhorting the members to purge their ranks of "reds," a motion was made and unanimously adopted to disbar any members who belonged to the National Guard from holding office in the union because of their use against workers during the marine strike.

And on top of that a motion was adopted unanimously to send letters to Gov. Merriam and Dist. Attorney McAllister demanding the immediate release of the eighteen imprisoned workers in Sacramento who are charged with Criminal Syndicalism, and also demanding the repeal of this vicious anti-labor law.

—IRON WORKER.

"Chew Shoes" SERA Flunky Tells Jobless

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20—If unemployed workers get hungry they can chew their shoes! This is the latest "smart" formula offered by SERA officials.

Yesterday, at DPO-12, SERA office at 47th Place and Broadway, one of the officials, climbing up to a transom behind a partition, announced there were no more jobs, "but to come back Thursday, there may be some jobs then." As an afterthought, the well-fed flunky quipped: "If you get hungry in the meantime, chew your shoes."

The whole affair brings into the open the corruption of the police department who, while permitting such crookedness as this, put their whole strength into fighting against the workers in strikes and in trying to prevent their exercising their rights of free speech.

Zlodi Bros.
Dairy Lunch & Cafeteria
67 Fourth St., cor. Iosito St.

L. A. Railway Men Set Saturday For Strike On Lines

(Continued from Page 1.)

body to determine whether the company is able to meet the workers' demands. To this union leaders have agreed.

Rand and file workers, however, are becoming impatient of this stalling around by the company, to which union officials are agreeing, and the sentiment to break off negotiations and come out on strike is growing to such proportions it may force the union officials to call for strike action in the same way the B. of R. T. officials were forced to act.

Ask More Profits
While submitting the Los Angeles Railway workers' demands to arbitration, the railway company declared it would not abide by any decision for a pay increase unless the committee would cease unless the committee would provide ways and means by which to meet added operating costs.

By this maneuver the Los Angeles Railway proposes either to win public support against the strikers, pointing out that a victory for the strikers would mean increased fare rates, or else, concessions to the strikers and instant boosting of rates.

Several years ago the Los Angeles Railway boosted its fares from five to seven cents on the promise it would modernize its rolling stock. Millions of dollars added revenue resulted, but to date only a dozen new street cars have appeared.

Workers Intimidated
B. P. O'Brien, vice president of the Amalgamated Street Car and Electric Union, charged that the Los Angeles Railway had installed guards at its barns and terminals and was intimidating union employees and showing discrimination against them.

The obvious tactic of the boss is to divide the workers, try to pacify the P. E. workers and keep them on the job while they settle separately with the L. A. Railway workers going on strike. If the P. E. does not go out simultaneously with the L. A. Ry. workers, the strike would only be about 50 per cent effective as, in certain sections of Los Angeles, the P. E. serves substantially the same territory as the L. A., particularly Hollywood, Watts and certain downtown points.

HERNDON TOUR

(Continued from Page 1.)

Fri., Nov. 30—Mass meeting in Central Church at Los Angeles.
Sat., Dec. 1—Banquet, Boyle Heights—Santa Monica.
Sun., Dec. 2—Los Angeles.
Mon., Dec. 3—Bakersfield.
Tues., Dec. 4—Pasadena.
Wed., Dec. 5—Monrovia.
Fri., Dec. 7—Phoenix, Ariz.
Sat., Dec. 8—Yuma, Ariz.

Foreign News Briefs

Soviet Industry In 14 Years' Growth

MOSCOW, Nov. 18—For the fourteenth successive year industrial production in the Soviet Union is showing a substantial increase. In a number of industries (pig iron, steel, tractors, freight cars, coal, etc.) the U. S. S. R. produced more in the past ten months than for the whole of 1933. The heavy industries as a whole have more than completed their ten-month program, increasing production 28 per cent over the same period in 1933.

Renewed Fascist Terror In Finland

RIGA, Nov. 20—Reacting to the grave crisis facing all Central European countries with the coming of winter and the prospective militant working class struggles, increased fascist terror has been loosed in Helsinki. Among the many arrests is that of Comrade Antikainen, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland. Lydia Rask, a non-party woman, but anti-fascist supporter, has already been murdered in jail following arrest.

France Will Never Surrender Saar

SAARBRUECKEN, Nov. 20—Owing to Germany's underhanded campaign to stampede the Saar into voting return to German rule in the Jan. 13 plebiscite, France is making efforts to have the vote postponed. Such a tidal wave of Nazi propaganda has come pouring over the border as the crucial date approaches that France is reported as determined not to yield the Saar regardless of plebiscite results. Gangsters have been hired by Germany to make armed attacks against the Communist-Socialist United Front in the Saar.

Red Scare Call Ignored

LONDON, Nov. 20—The executive committee of the Transport Workers' Union decided this afternoon to ignore entirely the decree of the Trade Union Council to expel Communist members from the union. The 130,000 members of the union had given their complete support to the anti-war movement.

Spanish Officer Refuses to Shoot Workers

PARIS, Nov. 20—Because he refused to order his soldiers to fire on Spanish workers and instead went over to the rebel forces, an officer of the Civil Guard named Torres is threatened with the death penalty. Huge demonstrations of wives and children appear before the prisons in which thousands of workers are held facing possible death sentences.

New Revolts Among Nazi Storm Troopers

BERLIN, Nov. 20—The Assistant Chief of Police of the Reich, Heydrich, is reported to have been kicked out of the Nazi Party and imprisoned for conspiracies similar to those of Roehm.

Communist Deputies in French Chambers

PARIS, Nov. 20—Maurice Thorez, secretary of the Communist Party of France and member of the Chamber of Deputies, has demanded disarming of all fascist groups and united opposition of all radical sections of the Chamber against the reactionary program of Premier Etienne Flandin.

Kill Petitioner Trying To See King Carol

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 22—The fear of assassination which haunts the rulers of capitalist states, caused the death of an innocent petitioner here. As King Carol was on his way to open Parliament, an officer approaching to present a petition to the king was immediately cut down and murdered.

Guadalupe Strike

(Continued from Page 1.)

brought in. Although no doubt an attempt will be made to have the workers go back to the fields pending arbitration, the rank and file of the workers are determined to stay out until granted restoration of wage cut.

(As we go to press, no authentic figures of the number of workers involved is available.—Ed.)

MOONEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20. — In an open letter to Governor Merriam, Raymond Mooney, leading member of Roosevelt's "brain-trust" has urged the immediate pardon of Tom Mooney. Mooney states plainly that he endorses the frameup against Tom Mooney but that such a move at this time is the best means of preventing the wholesale exposure of graft and corruption which would result from a Supreme Court review of the case.

He recommends a pardon as the best political move to stave off mass demonstrations which would accompany the review.

His letter reads in part: "A suspicion in the land that justice has been tainted is more dangerous to the public peace, than the liberty of a thousand bad men (Union organizers, Ed.)"

The proper way to protect the Government of California from such a judgment is to exercise the power vested in you to issue a pardon for Mooney. . . . even though the trial of Mooney for the bombings on July 22, 1916 might have been a miscarriage of justice, the real fact was that Mooney was a menace to the peace and order of the State—a bad man—and that it was the part of wisdom to keep such a man out of mischief.

Example Of Injustice.
"Radicals have held it up (the Mooney case) as an example of the injustice that is inflicted by a 'capitalist civilization.' I have no patience with this argument—Release him, so we can forget him—Certainly it would be a blow to the radicals."

The Asturias Conference of the Socialist Party, shortly thereafter, voted 69 to 5 for a united front with the Communists. On September 12 the Communist Party was admitted to the Workers' Alliance, the united front of workers' political parties to fight the advance of fascism and take power themselves. Demonstrations of hundreds of thousands occurred many times, particularly in Asturias.

But most significant to the dirt farmers of America in this united front of political parties of the workers, is the unity of workers and peasants under the slogan "A Workers and Farmers' Soviet Republic of Spain." This unity, a necessary condition to any successful fight to end exploiting capitalism, won in Russia, won in China, is being riveted by every bullet fired by the still fighting city workers, farmers, lumbermen, and miners in the mountains of Spain, and points the way to the farmers and workers of every capitalist country. In this unity lies their strength.

World Events and Western Workers

By Emmett Kirby

Farmers, Losing Their Land, Beginning To Fight — Solidarity With City Workers Key To Victory — Oppression Against Strikes, Land Seizures In Spain Weld Common Fighting Front

significance of that uprising without knowing that background.

*** Eat Boiled Grass.**
In Spain the land problem is at the bottom of all other problems. Sixty per cent of the working population are land and forest workers; two-thirds of all exports are agricultural. But the guts of the matter is that two and a half million peasants are without land, while another million have such small holdings as are hardly worth the counting. Their methods are primitive, their poverty beggars description. In this year, for instance, the peasants of Meseta had eaten nothing but boiled grass for a month. At Badajoz six died from starvation in one month.

*** Seize Land.**
The revolution which ousted King Alfonso in 1931 left the land problem alone. And within two years later, when in 1933 the Socialist and Left Republican government was kicked out of office, still only 100,000 acres had been expropriated, to the benefit of a mere 5,000, in a procedure reeking with favoritism and political bargaining. The two and a half million landless peasants remained without land. But increasingly since then, all over the country, the peasants have been seizing and dividing grain stores and estates, and fighting with the greatest determination and heroism against the punitive expeditions of soldiery and police sent to put them down. The increase of this is seen in the figures of the past three years. In 1932 were 69 seizures, 267 in 1933 and in only the first three months of this year 264 seizures of land and 306 seizures of property. This struggle took more basic organization form in June when a strike of more than 300,000 peasants and agricultural workers against

The New Peso



In Catalonia, Revolutionary Committees took the usual coins and, cutting the Hammer and Sickle on them, issued them as coins of the new autonomous republic during its existence.

dropped from 261 million pesetas in 1931 to 669 millions in 1933. Proportionate decreases struck all the industrial centers and at the beginning of 1934 there were at least one and a half million unemployed. Prices rose, wages fell—from September 1933 to May 1934 the agricultural workers suffered a 30 per cent cut in many areas.

Keeping pace with the struggles on the land were the fights of the city workers. In 1931

nearly 3,600 strikes were fought, and in 1933 there were about 6,000. A new characteristic dominated the latter, however, for MANY WERE LOCAL GENERAL STRIKES, WITH THE WORKERS SEIZING AND OCCUPYING THE FACTORIES IN MANY CASES.

In the first quarter of 1934 about two million workers struck, stubbornly, and winning many concessions, including the 44-hour week in some cases. The miners of Felguera struck for nine months. Characteristic of the growing sympathy between land and city was the taking of strikers' children into farmers' homes and workers' homes all over the country, a manifestation of solidarity which has characterized long strikes in Ireland and other European countries.

In Catalonia and the Basque country of Vizcaya, the situation is further complicated by presence of large national minorities, who have received no consideration, this fact being used to discriminate against them.

*** Kick Out Socialists**
Not only a fighting bond began to grow up between the working class, but a gradual shift from the Socialists and Left Republicanism to the Communist Party was taking place. During these two years the Communist vote increased from 60,000 to 400,000. Fascism with its demagogic appeals capitalized on the reaction to the government then incumbent and gained a following, and, significantly, through means provided by the Socialists themselves in the latter effort to reform captured power. The Socialist "leader," Caballero, personally drafted an anti-strike law, and agreed to a law legalizing police terror against workingclass organizations.

Caballero had, previous to 1930 served as Privy Councillor under the fascist dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. Part of the swing from the Socialists was due to the fact that in participating in the Coalition Government they had accepted full responsibility for making capitalist work, and felt when they couldn't. The Anarchists sought to capitalize on this, but refusing to have any participation of the masses whom they consider a hindrance, made three abortive attempts to seize power, in December 1932, January 1933 and December 1933.

*** Unity Grows**
The 1934 government by emergency decree with all working-class rights suppressed, including meetings and the freedom of the press, dismissal of elected municipal officers, summary trials without jury, unleashed terrorism by police, brought workers and peasants together more and more. In the agricultural strike mentioned, strikers and city support committees were suppressed, 10 were killed, more than 100 were jailed, more than 100 against city workers were matched with laws taking land from peasants, returning it to emigrant nobles, restoring salaries to priests as a means of keeping the latter on the "side of the right," and similar measures.

As the landowners, big business and the Catholic church gave great support to the openly fascist party of Gil Robles, the counter-movement of the workers and peasants grew. Threatened Fascist marches on Madrid and Toledo were stopped by threats of general strikes (August and September 1933). In April, 1934 an attempted fascist national rally at the historic Escorial, the tomb of the kings, near Madrid, was turned into a fiasco by a tremendous mass demonstration led by the Communist Party and a complete one-day general strike in Madrid supported by strikes and peasant demonstrations all over Spain. The Socialists had issued a call: "Don't provoke the Fas-

FINANCIERS ASK BUTLER TO LEAD U.S. FASCIST ARMY

Thus the Roosevelt NRA permitting the Wall Street corporations and monopolies to skim off a larger percentage of the national income than ever before. The effects of the NRA can be seen in the figures for dividend payments which this year promise to pass the huge figure of \$2,000,000,000 as compared with \$1,800,000,000 for last year, while the purchasing power of the workers and poor farmers continues to drop due to wage-cuts, speed-up, relief slashes, and crop destruction.

2. Education in Soviet China.
The Constitution of the Chinese

The spearhead in the drive against illiteracy is the Chinese Red Army. Each Red Army unit organizes classes for its members and gets out newspapers and wall papers. The Red Army University has been established for advanced training in political, economic and military problems.

Thus, the Chinese Soviets follow the trail blazed by the Soviet Union, which also took over a feudal heritage of more than 80 per cent illiteracy and succeeded in liquidating it completely.

Total, San Francisco	66
Sacramento	16
Los Angeles	108
East Bay	22
San Diego	10
Tulare	10
Fresno	7

Each section, basing itself up a plan of concentration including plans for building industries, and seeing that inclusion of Spanish Negro and militant groups within the

San Jose	48
San Mateo	35
Merced	30
San Bernardino	35
Arizona	75
Eureka	70
TOTAL	2435

on this, should immediately draw
 r their own territory, particularly
 a specified shops in concentration
 percentages are worked out for m-
 other permits as well as establish-
 A. F. of L.

Since the workers' administration has been in office in Pinar, there has been not only increase in relief work and in wages paid for it; the workers immediately began to better the civic life of the village. They organized tree-planting in the residence area of farmers in the county, donated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The discrimination against and blacklisting of textile strikers has reached such proportions that the leaders of the United Textile Workers gathered for a session here have been obliged to threaten to call strikes against mills practicing such tactics. In many places the rank and file have forced strikes against such discrimination in spite of the opposition of their sell-out leaders.

*See The
Soviet Union*
Tours Arranged By
WORLD TOURISTS
589 Market St., Room 345
Garfield 7700



Editorial Column

Toward A Fighting Farmers League

The hopes of thousands of struggling farmers in California rest upon the program of action to be adopted next Saturday and Sunday when the United Farmers' League holds its First Annual Convention at Berkeley. The convention will hammer out a program based upon the common interests of the small farmers and workers on ranches and in cities, against the power trusts, landlords, chain stores, and big ranchers.

The power issue especially is one of the main grievances of California's dirt farmers. Large power companies such as the Pacific Gas & Electric, the Southern Edison, and the San Joaquin Light and Power companies have a stranglehold around the small farmers, to the extent that one-sixth of the farmers' cash income is swallowed up by power bills. The United Farmers' League demands not only a 50 per cent reduction in power rates for irrigation purposes, but also the elimination of demand charges (for the installation and "servicing" of power lines) and control over meter testing—the latter two being merely devices to rob the small farmers through exorbitant charges where no charge should exist at all, and through tampering with meters.

The effectiveness of mass protest against excessive power rates can be seen by the lower rates obtained for domestic users in San Joaquin Valley last spring. The decrease was made effective only after the United Farmers' League had been rousing sentiment against excessive rates throughout the valley for months.

The need for unity of small farmers with city workers is a burning one. The buying power of the city workers must be raised in order for the farmers to be able to sell their produce at a price which will not leave them on the verge of bankruptcy. This calls for joint struggle against the chain stores to slash the monopoly profits reaped by the trusts.

Small farmers, as well as workers, should organize struggle against Roosevelt's "New Deal" which, with its inflation policy of saving the profits for the rich, drives their living standard lower by boosting the prices of necessary articles they have to buy.

Small farmers of California! Follow the path of struggle taken by thousands of farmers in other parts of the country, under the leadership of the United Farmers' League! Organize to repeal the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which places the burden of benefit payments upon the farmers and workers through the processing tax!

Organize mass support for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill (H.R. 9967), which calls for the cancellation of debts and the granting of long-term credits from the government, without interest!

Build a fighting solidarity with wage workers in the cities and on the large ranches!

For immediate cash relief from the SERA for all needy families—against the seizure of livestock or machinery for the non-payment of debts or taxes—for a 50 per cent cut in power rates—for the raising of the purchasing power of the workers in the cities and small farmers—for a united front of struggle against the food trusts and speculators—organize Farmers' Committees of Action! Build a powerful United Farmers' League in California!

Moley's "Plea" For Mooney

In an open letter to Governor Merriam, Raymond Moley, confident of Roosevelt and his unofficial mouthpiece, urges that Mooney be pardoned immediately. Why is Moley moved by a sudden passion for "justice" at this late date?

First, he makes it clear that if Mooney is to be pardoned at all, it must be done "before the Supreme Court is compelled to enter upon the task of establishing the legal justifications for a review of the case." Moley—and Roosevelt—know that the action of the Supreme Court in granting the application for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus is a signal to the workers to renew and redouble their campaign of mass pressure to force the release of Tom Mooney. They wish to avoid, too, the stench that would follow the lifting of the lid off the filth and corruption under which the conviction of Mooney and Billings is buried.

Secondly, such an action by Merriam would provide the illusion of liberalism and, Moley hopes, to fool the radicalized workers of California enough to serve as a base for further attacks against the working class. This is exactly what Professor Moley has in mind when he says, "it would be a blow to radicals." In Moley's own words, it would be playing the "best politics."

Moley says he does not dispute the opinion that Mooney "was a menace to the peace and order of the state" (read capitalists—L.R.) but makes it clear that in his opinion the pardon would help preserve the illusion among the working class that the capitalist system is not so bad after all. He reminds the Governor of California that "you and I, in common with most Americans (read American capitalists—L.R.) want to preserve the American system of government."

If it had been up to the Moleys and Merriams, the gallows would long since have removed this "menace to the peace and order of the (capitalist) state." It was the splendid demonstrations of Russian workers in front of the American Consulate at Petrograd in 1917 that forced President Wilson to urge Mooney's life be spared, in the hope that the Russian workers would in return continue to butcher their class brothers in the war to secure larger profits for the capitalists.

It was the long list of demonstrations by American workers that kept the Mooney and Billings issue alive, much to the discomfort of the capitalist class, and that forced the Supreme Court of the United States to take the step that it has taken.

It is this working class mass pressure that will free him—not the hypocritical "plea" of Moley. The closed fists of a determined working class have forced the "open letters" of the spokesmen for the Roosevelt administration, as they have battered down the barriers to the U. S. Supreme Court.

When Tom Mooney walks out of San Quentin, it will be another victory for militant working class action.

OPEN FORUM

By DON RUSSELL

I saw them there, the black, the white, the clean.
The dirty. A pungent smell of sweat was mixed
With that of shoes shined but an hour before.
Gnarled fists on blue serge knees and smoke that rose
Like mist.

And there, the speaker, so careless of "aunts"
And tenses, but talking from his heart to theirs.
And suddenly the walls that kept us there
Were gone and black and white streamed through the streets
To duty on the picket line.

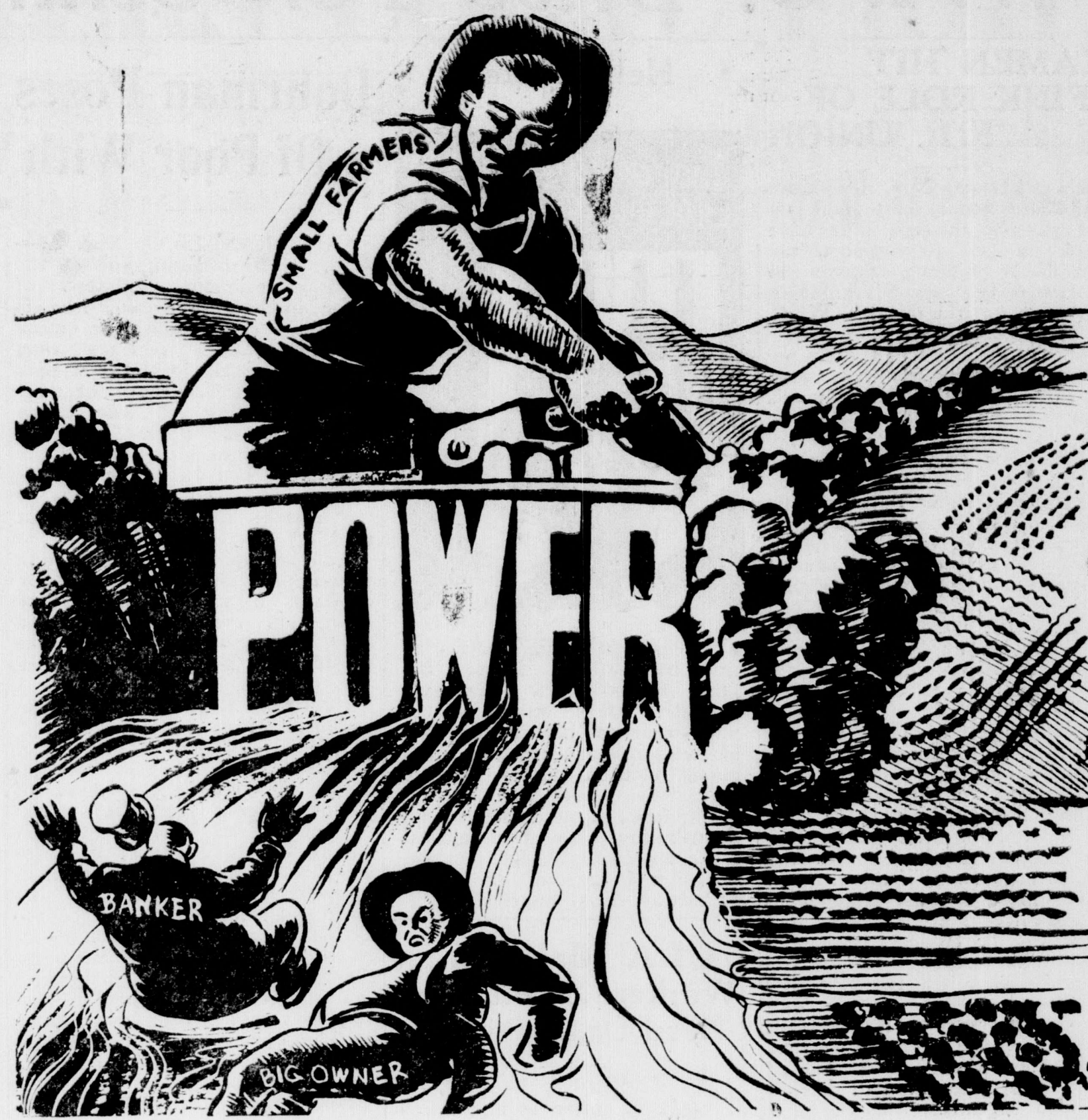
Here, too,
Were speakers, "aunts," and tenses mixed, songs
And women with coffee, steaming hot; and factory
Chimneys sent no smoke streaming up
But cops and thugs paced back and forth with guns
And clubs.

The cops bunched forward and black and white
Felt bosses' terror and sweat stood out while workers
Howled their hate and blood of workers spilled.

Halt traffic. Workers, bury your dead.
Step slowly. March with angry tread.
Flee Bosses. Yes, even your cops have fled.

And then the walls closed in but workers smiled
And speakers so careless of "aunts" and tenses, spoke
Not words of hate but words of praise while black
And white and clean and dirty chose delegates
To a council of farmers' and workers' Societies.

Lower Rates For More Power



AN IDIOT IN UTOPIA

By RONALD R. COOLEY

THE STORY SO FAR

J. T. Yandt, of San Francisco, designs himself a bomb-proof dugout and seals himself in it to hide from the "Reds" in 1940. Scientists 223 years later dig him out and bring him back to life in a Communist society. Dr. Bastable (a Negro doctor), Buckley and John Tweedy have the task of fitting him into the new society. Accustomed to the ancient barbarism of capitalism, Yandt is unable to comprehend a sane world. He declares a one-man war on Communism and is determined to restore the savage brutality he was accustomed to by setting an example of hogish stupidity which he calls "human nature."

He has indulged in a rampage of extravagance and crime in order to prove that a civilization cannot run without a police force. His three guardians have visited him and are trying to reason with him.

Now go on with the story.

For the life of me I have never understood how Yandt built up this hallucination that the medical staff of the world represent-



The men are supposed to be free, not the things they need.

shook like a man with the palsy, while he grimaced with satisfaction. "I hid all that stuff where you'll have a hell of a time finding it. And I'll not return it without some concessions from you—and the dear doctors."

"Is that all?" We laughed. "Keep them, keep them," said Buckley, "and if you want more, help yourself. You've rather strained the supplies of diamonds and all the rest of it, but I imagine our factories can increase their output if necessary."

"Factories?" It was Yandt's turn to look blank. "You mean mines?"

"We don't mine those things," I assured him. "We make them."

You mean those stones are all imitations?" He was heartbroken. "No, they're genuine—real. But we make them." I explained. "The world has progressed while you slept, Mr. Yandt."

He was silent for some time. Finally he asked, "Isn't the manufacturing, very expensive, very difficult?"

"Not at all," said Buckley. "They are turned out by the sack. In all sizes. Diamonds especially, as they are used to cut hard metals, to make drill points, and so forth. Why, some of our largest drills have diamond points as big as your hat. If you want one, I daresay any of our plants could produce you a diamond as big as yourself."

"Gold?"

"It is extracted from the sea in great quantities. It is also mined, but our mining is far more efficient than any you have ever seen."

Yandt was dazed. "Damn such a world!" he whispered. "Damn such a world!" he shouted; and in childish anger he seized a heavy vase and hurled it at a window.

Of course it bounced and rolled on the floor.

"It's no use trying to smash windows, Mr. Yandt," said Buckley, "for all our glass is unbreakable."

XII.

Sane or not, he was dangerously antisocial and must be confined. An hour later we returned to his house, together with three young doctors.

He was expecting us and had made preparations for our reception. In his front yard he had erected a barricade of heavy trunks and pieces of furniture in the form of a half circle, with the two ends against the side of the house. He received us with defiance and warned us not to storm his improvised fortress, lest we suffer some calamity.

Not wishing to have anyone injured if it could be avoided we stopped to consider ways and means of persuading him to abandon these hostilities.

"Yandt," I called to him, "stop this nonsense and come along. No one intends to do you any harm, and you can't gain a thing by fighting."

"I can't lose anything by it!" he shouted back, "and I certainly won't get anywhere without a fight."

Suddenly he sprang to the top of his barricade and addressed us with an impassioned oration. "I'm here to fight a battle, and I know what I'm fighting for! Can you say as much for yourselves? Are your acts prompted by the dictates of reason, or are you following stupidity into a blind alley?"

We spread out and approached him slowly. Enraptured by his own eloquence he continued ranting.

"Our sturdy ancestors carved a republic from the wilderness, for the glory of God and for the sake of freedom. They founded our nation on the principle that all men are created free and equal. And what have you done with these traditions? You have destroyed our democratic government by carrying them to ex-

tremes. You have made everything so free that there's no point to having anything. This is a mistake. The men are supposed to be free—not the things they need. You have made all men so equal that a white man doesn't have any better time than a Negro. This is also a mistake. Stand where you are!"

He drew a black metal object from his clothing and pointed it at us threateningly. "Keep away. Don't come any nearer," he commanded hoarsely.

We hesitated. "What's he got?" someone asked.

"It's a pistol," said Buckley. "Yandt, where did you get that gun?"

"I took it from a museum," was the answer. "And don't think it isn't loaded, for I got plenty of shells at the same time!"

"Yes," said Buckley, "I rather doubt if a two-hundred-year old bullet can be very dangerous."

"If I were you I wouldn't take any chances," Yandt's voice was ugly. "We did know how to make munitions in my day. Listen," he cried, "I'll give it up if you'll let me alone; I'm a has-been and I know it. I'm ready to behave if you'll call it quits."

"You will have to come with us, Yandt."

Yandt pointed the pistol deliberately and pulled the trigger. There was a flash and a sharp report and Buckley fell on his face. Yandt sprang from his barricade and darted away towards the street. We rushed him. Someone hurled a rock and he fell, stunned. The three doctors quickly bound him and carried him away in a car.

I never saw him again.

XIII.

In spite of Bastable's best efforts, poor Buckley died.

Yandt never became sufficiently civilized to leave the sanatorium. For many months after he was taken he bent all his energies on escape, until an exasperated commissar had him locked in a room like a prisoner. When he finally understood that violence would gain him nothing he was released and given the run of the place.

Eventually, of course, he asked for something to do, and a stretch of the grounds was fenced off and given into his care. He ended his days working as a gardener about the sanatorium.

Surprisingly enough he developed an interest for this work that turned to a love of nature. He took to studying botany and kindred subjects; and before his mind failed him he became a famed horticulturist, originating the seedless apple which has been named after him.

In his declining years he became quite childish and suddenly insisted that he must be paid for his work. Copies were made of various coins in the museums and also of the paper monies, and every Saturday night the commissar would solemnly give him a total of fifty dollars in this play money. During the week he would give the money to the commissar, the nurses and the other attendants to "pay" for anything he received. (If the money ran low between pay days the "prices" would be obligingly reduced.) Before death ended this queer game they managed to wear out about five hundred pieces of the paper "money," but the aluminum alloy coins lasted until his end.

After his death his house of a hundred rooms was turned into a museum in which is displayed every object connected with him, even to the tools with which the three of us dug him up and the pistol with which he shot Buckley. The elaborate furnishings of his dugout were placed in one room which was made over into an exact replica of the dugout as it looked on the day we found him. Some artists covered the walls and ceilings of many of the rooms with murals depicting his story. And a grove of his seedless apple trees were planted on the grounds.

Today he is a tradition; and his museum is called the "House of the Man Who Lived Too Long."

—THE END—

THE FIRST STORY IN THE SHORT STORY CONTEST

Will appear in the next issue. From then on there will be one in every issue until the close of the contest on March 18, the anniversary of the Paris Commune.

Prizes and judges will be announced in the next issue. Get to work on your story today.

We don't want stories such as appear in the bourgeois literary magazines describing the misery of the working class to the wealthy parasites. These must be stories of struggle and experience written from one fellow worker to another. What is the use of us eternally describing each other's misery to one another? What are we doing about it? Your story will be judged on its ability to convey the essential ideas of the revolutionary movement to workers who do not yet fully understand the issues before them. Fill your stories with pointers on the methods of organization. If you were to set down the dialog between yourself and the last fellow worker you recruited to the party, the way you approached him, the arguments he presented and how you answered them. How you brought out the relation of the struggle with his own life: how you first introduced him to actual participation. This alone would be a story that would be a valuable aid to other comrades, would convince hundreds of others, and would be filled with humor and interest. The field of stories is unlimited. You probably have a whole lot of yarn you pin to your comrade without it ever occurring to you that they should be put down on paper. Write them down the way you tell them and you'll probably win the—well, that is to be announced later.

United Struggle of Dirt Farmers and Workers Improve Conditions

The Summer and Fall of 1933 will be remembered in California farming districts for the numerous successful strikes of agricultural workers under the leadership of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union. One of the most important features was the inclusion of the small and middle farmers in the struggle.

Early in 1933, the C. & A.W.I.U. issued a call to all small farmers' organizations inviting them to send delegates to its District Executive Council meeting to plan a United Front against the packers, bankers, Public Utilities etc.

The United Farmers' League was the only organization which answered this call. All others ignored it and concealed it from the rank and file of its membership. The League sent delegates with instructions to pledge solidarity in all union activities which gave just consideration to the demands of the small and middle farmers.

* Demands Outlined

Demands outlined by this council meeting were: Higher wages for workers and a better price for the products of small farmers in order to guarantee an adequate standard of living. To reduce Public Utility rates. To abolish all discrimination because of race color or creed.

The C. & A.W.I.U. carried out the decisions of this council with vigorous efficiency. Many successful struggles and an increased standard of living for both workers and farmers resulted.

Failing in their efforts to bribe or browbeat union leaders, the big capitalist interests resorted to open violence in their efforts to smash the organization. They utilized the police forces and the courts as instruments of suppression and indulged in a series of vicious frame-ups, the most glaring of which is the present effort to railroad 18 working class leaders in Sacramento to the penitentiary on charges of Criminal Syndicalism.

* Rank and File Control

Complete rank and file control characterized these strikes which were directed by Central Strike Committees composed of strikers from every part of the involved area.

Early this spring, the agents of Big Business met secretly and laid plans to smash the C. & A.W.I.U. and substitute an agricultural union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In this manner they hoped to sell out all struggles through their representatives among the A. F. of L. officials, and eliminate rank

and file strike committees and mass picket lines.

These efforts to shackle and disarm both the worker and the small farmer must be met by increased organization and a specific plan of action. The number of large Corporation Farms in California and throughout the nation is growing rapidly. The struggle of the small farmer depends wholly upon his solidarity with the agricultural workers. An attack on the standard of living of one is an attack on both.

* Reign of Terror.

The attack upon the C. & A.W.I.U. reached its high point at the close of the General Strike when a reign of vigilante terror was loosed against working class organizations a coonpanied by mass arrests on false charges. The trial of the eighteen Criminal Syndicalism victims which begins on Nov. 26 in Sacramento is a direct attack upon the small farmers and agricultural workers.

The United Farmers' League is holding its first annual state convention on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 24 and 25, at the Finnish Federation Hall, 1810 Tenth St., Berkeley, Calif. All workers' organizations are urged to send delegates. Individual farmers and rank and file members of trade unions are also invited. Every issue of mutual concern to both small farmers and agricultural workers will be dealt with at this convention which will lay out a plan of struggle for the next twelve months.

City Makes Gesture For Medical Aid To Offset Poor Relief

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Since it is feared in medical circles here the lowered living standards now obtaining among the workers of the city may result in serious epidemics of sickness because of lowered resistance to disease, the relief authorities are making provision whereby workers and their children are to get a sort of medical care this winter.

Dieticians are to call at the homes of workers and unemployed in order to see to it that "money is spent on food that will give the most nourishment, AT THE LEAST COST." (Emphasis ours.—Ed.) In other words, the relief officials know the miserly handouts now being given the unemployed are insufficient to build up resistance against the many diseases that go the rounds every winter.

The SERA is reported putting up shelters on some of its projects to protect the workers against the rain. Last week SERA workers on one project struck and demanded the right to go home, since it was raining and they had no shelter. They won their demands. Now the SERA heads, not wanting to pay workers who stay at home when it rains, are providing means whereby the work will continue uninterrupted, regardless of weather.

As usual, the "health" plans call for a maximum of "visiting" by relief workers so that the same old line of questions and demands for proof of this and that, will be the rule. Workers will find it every bit as difficult to get medical attention as it has been to get relief—or adequate food.

Stalin Gives \$1000 To L. A. Family

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—When Leon Grant McBurney of San Pedro, Calif., died he bequeathed \$1000 to Joseph Stalin. Attorneys administering the estate, however, have announced that a letter from the Soviet Republic's embassy at Washington has instructed them to turn over the money to the family of the deceased.

The Workers Open Forum

Editor, Western Worker: The results of the last Election returns convince me that all is not well with the methods and approach of our party for political support from the common people.

I and the rest of the Comrades around here think that this question should be all means be taken up immediately and find out just what is wrong—where do we fall short? Who or what is to blame for it and what steps are necessary to attract voters to our party.

It seems to me that all our agitation, propaganda, Mooney Mass meetings, etc., etc., have hardly left a dent in the political thinking or expressions of the common people towards the Communist Party and its candidates.

If an overhauling is necessary, let's go to it. If a new method of approach or propaganda is desirable—why not? Unless we intend to remain a small bigoted sect like the defunct S. L. P., something must be done.

* Asks For Conference

I would suggest the following procedure: for a conference of the best heads within the Party.

Those Comrades who were in the forefront in this campaign as speakers and organizers should be present to listen and learn the shortcomings of our political activities.

The best organizers, I mean those who showed best results accomplished either in Party work or kindred organizations should be requested to bring a report as to how it is done.

Afterward a competent committee to assemble the best material and distribute it to all Units for study and discussion.

* Reports To Units

After the final discussions, a practical comprehensive report should be worked out and one furnished to every unit to be used as a guide for future party work in the political field.

Now, Comrade, I expect you to look at these suggestions in the spirit in which they are given, by one who has been in the labor and radical movement for thirty-five years.

I also expect you and the other leading comrades to act on them as soon as possible so that we can find out our faults and remedy them and enable us to put our party politically on the map. I am sure you will answer me soon as to what you think of these suggestions. I remain, Sincerely yours, E. M.

E. M.—While we do not agree that all our agitation, propaganda and mass meetings (and especially struggles which were led by the Communist Party), "have hardly left a dent" in the political thinking of the people, we are not satisfied with the election results. The District Committee of the Party will meet shortly for a thorough and critical discussion of the entire campaign, on the basis of which a resolution will be adopted analyzing its shortcomings. This will be published in the "Western Worker," and we will be glad to receive your complaints on it. L. R.

Editor, Western Worker: One of the main issues of Sinclair was "Freedom of Tom Mooney." That issue, as far as the Democratic Party is concerned, is now dead. But we have found it is far from dead in the minds of the workers.

Let us organize, the time is now ripe for the calling of a Defense Committee for a statewide fight for the freedom of Tom Mooney, giving special attention to the E.P.C. headquarters, trade unions, A. F. of L., etc.

If this is done, it should be done on a statewide scale and should be done immediately while these workers have this on their minds—in two or three weeks it will be forgotten if we do not keep it before them.

* Urges March

Let us call for a march to Sacramento. Let us call upon Upton Sinclair to take part, thereby showing him up to his followers. We feel that this statewide campaign will build up real struggle, which will lead to new faces into the class struggle, and further create other struggles which will also build up the structure of ours.

More, as you have no doubt already noticed, the people are not afraid of Communists, one poll—Darcy 3, Whitney 28, Bega, 16, many who voted for Sinclair and Downey, voted because they believed they would be elected, and then split their ticket and voted for our candidates for the lesser offices. BECAUSE THEY WERE COMMUNISTS. I believe that is the explanation of why candidates for the lesser offices received such a majority over the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Let us build the Party around the Epic groups—they are ready to fight and Sinclair can no longer give them successful leadership—so we must.

Comradely yours, C. A.

C. A.—Many disillusioned Epic followers have already joined the Communist Party. If we base our approach to them on class struggle issues, such as you outline, no doubt many hundreds more sincere workers who voted for Sinclair in the vain hope he would lead them into socialism, can be won over into our Party. This whole question is now being discussed and a program of action outlined.—L. R.